

SUPPLEMENT.

The Mining Journal,
RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

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—VOL. XLIII.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1873.

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Original Correspondence.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

metals, and especially for copper, are firmly maintained. The Paris market. Chilean has advanced 4*l.* per ton, to 94*l.*; ditto in ingots, 98*l.*; tough English, 96*l.*; and minerals (pure standard), 92*l.* per ton. The Assam copper markets continues good. At Cologne rather numerous transactions; at Berlin the demand has been satisfactory, but speculators have an attitude of considerable reserve. The Dutch tin market many orders from England; the result has been advanced to 87½*fl.*, while Billiton, which is also, has realised 87½*fl.* to 88*fl.* The flow of English tin into Holland, which has been noted of late, is excessive. Stocks of Billiton in Holland are at present rather large have been sold in advance. On the stocks of Banca are enormous, but it must be remembered they are not all available. The Society of Commerce, of February 98, 114 ingots, and there were *en route* the same date 55,660 ingots; making a total of 153,774 must be added 15,000 ingots, representing the unsold preceding sales. The Society of Commerce has resorted to a new method of selling its tin; instead of having two sales, it will hold bi-monthly sales, which will have importance. The Paris tin market has been firm. At Havre or Paris, has made 158*l.*; Straits, 154*l.*; mined at Havre or Rouen, 153*l.* per ton. The German market has been rather quiet. At Paris rough lead is 4*s.*, and pipes at 28*l.* per ton. In Germany lead required, and prices are firmly maintained. Rolled zinc in Paris at about 34*l.* per ton. The German tin market very well supported.

merchants and industrialists do not anticipate any shortage of coal, they begin to lay in supplies for the autumn. They exhibit, however, considerable hesitation, and as they can, the exorbitant pretensions of the coal-owners accept contracts on conditions which two years later excited a storm of complaints. New engagements entered into by colliery proprietors on a very limited scale, on conditions as possible for the purchaser. Some deals have been quoted at 2*l.* per ton, and even a little less. The Loire Mines Company will pay, April 16, the dividend for 1872, or 7*s.* 3*d.* per share. The dividend for 1873 is 12*s.* per share.

of the Ougrée Ironworks Company (Belgium) has expectations. When the rise in iron commenced, this being well sold beforehand, was enabled to profit largely from the extraordinary revival which has taken place in the iron industry; hence contracts were concluded at unprecedented profits. The results obtained for the year admitted of the distribution of a dividend of 2*l.* per share more than in the preceding year. The results for the first nine months of the exercise 1872-3 amounted to 4*l.* to 6*l.* per share. Important redemption effected, and the financial situation is consolidating. This state of affairs has been a material advance for the company, which were quoted at 24*l.* 12*s.* per share in 1871, and at 54*l.* 8*s.* per share at the close of the year they have even further advanced.

affairs begin to display itself in the Belgian iron attributable to the attitude assumed by the iron- will not concede the least reduction of rates, while, on purchasers have coalesced so as not to do business except in cases of extreme urgency. The consequences are reflected in the fact that few trans- peninsular, and that rates have remained to- day, as has been shown by recent adjudications. The Government of Namur invited tenders for the ironwork of two bridges proposed to be thrown over the Tivoir and Lustin. The lowest tender, which was made by Messrs. Sclessens Works, amounted to 10,592l., while the tender of MM. Perin and Dopogne, of Jemeppe, was 11,000l. At Malines, for the ironwork of a bridge to be erected near the station in that town, the lowest tender was 2480l., or 753l. below the official price. Belgian construction workshops are receiving com- orders at present. This circumstance is explained by the fact for which they stipulate, and which lead them to work in international competitions. The French company, formerly known as Bonnefond and Co., has been successful in obtaining orders for carriages and trucks of some importance on account.

trade exhibits little change. Some stocks of household to be formed, but coal for industrial purposes demand, without any material variation in prices. and movement appears possible at present, as and would inevitably involve the conclusion of imith German collieries, to the detriment of Belgian. coal received in Belgium from the valley of the coal considerable importance, and promise to b r if Westphalian coalowners can resist the temping their prices under present circumstances. At of foremasters, at Charleroi, it was decided to ob- 2800 tons of coal for coke and forging purposes, as The coal thus obtained is to be divided among various age cost, including delivery, did not exceed 14. 4s. 5d. athalia, indeed, coal can be purchased at 17s. 8d. g delivery. The purchase is announced of the Arsi- in the Lower Sambre, by a new French company, le style and title of Theizilat and Co. After some several conferences, the boatowners of the Sambre 11d. to 8s. per ton as the rate of freight for Paris. nces, ironworks, and foundries throughout France of work, and the French metallurgical interest ap- plied with the present state of affairs, and to be with- as regards the future. Under these circumstances, ing that there should be few changes to report in the

general aspect of affairs. Refining pig is worth 6*l.* 4*s.* to 6*l.* 8*s.* per ton in the Meurthe-et-Moselle group, while coke-made iron is quoted at 13*l.* 8*s.* to 13*l.* 12*s.* per ton, and charcoal-made ditto at 14*l.* 8*s.* to 14*l.* 16*s.* per ton. Plates maintain their price, and sheets display a slightly upward tendency. Old iron is worth about 8*l.* per ton, but it is neglected upon these terms. A French establishment—the Mulatière of Lyons—sent in recently the lowest tender for two bridges for the Belgian State lines.

DYNAMITE.

SIR,—With reference to the employment of the all but prohibited article, Dynamite, I received on the 28th inst. the following report from my agent:—"Visited Sir Francis level and measured off six fathoms. The price per fathom was 5*l.*, the time taken four weeks, six men working three at a time two shifts, six hours each, with McKean's Rock Drill. In driving the six fathoms they use $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of Dynamite. The men cannot form any idea of the amount of gunpowder it would have required to cut this ground, the beds are so strong and elastic, but the cost would have been very great. The men are all of one opinion, and would prefer paying 10 guineas a hundredweight for Dynamite than have powder given them for nothing. They also say that it would have cost about 7*l.* for gun-cotton had they used that explosive. They can drive one-third more ground with Dynamite than they can with powder in the same time."

Further on he says:—"At Swinnerton, with C. Raw and Co., driving the north cross-cut in bottom part of main line very hard. This level is being driven by hand in the ordinary way. Four men, price 8/ per fathom. Measured them off 2 fathoms and 3 ft.—four weeks' work. They have used $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of Dynamite in cutting 2 fathoms and 3 feet; they say that it would have taken them six weeks to do the same amount of work had they only had powder, of which they would have used 4 cwts. They also say they would rather pay for the Dynamite than have the powder given free of charge." Observe, 1st, the difference in price between machine and hand labour; 2d, the amount of ground cut by the two methods; and 3d, the difference in the quantity of Dynamite per fathom of ground. Lastly, allow me to ask will the mining interest submit much longer to be deprived of the use of the safest and most powerful explosive agent at present known, in order to benefit the Stowmarket monopoly? I trow not. But surely, Sir, it is high time, metaphorically speaking, to explode a small torpedo in the vicinity of the Home Office. "Coming events cast their shadows before." I prophesy—

1.—That the public will cry out, "Away with these people. We mean to keep our powder dry, not wet, so as to be 'ready, aye ready.'"

2.—That those two "Arcadians" Professor Able and Major Ma-
iendie will be "hoisted with their own petard"

3.—That the factory at Stowmarket will again blow up, and that at the next enquiry the real cause of the explosion will *not* be concealed from the British public.

4.—That Woolwich will cease from piratical habits of patenting other people's inventions.

5.—That Dynamite will reign supreme. Dynamite means force. What is behind the "force?" The indignant voice of the great mining interests of the kingdom. We must have a Special Committee of the House of Commons to enquire into this matter.

Junior United Service Club, March 31. GEO. WM. DENYS. Bart.

EXPLOSIONS IN COAL MINES.

SEN.—It is not possible to conceive of an explosion occurring without the materials, in the shape of an accumulation of gas, a vitiated current of air, or something of that sort. It is, of course, always attempted to be proved in cases of explosion that there has been no accumulation of gas. Oh dear, no! The occurrence has taken place without such a disagreeable state of things as accumulation of gas; for it is always held to be a sort of reflection on the management if an accumulation has taken place. For what reason it is so held we really do not know, for he must be a very clever man indeed who can always prevent these things. Those who are acquainted with large fiery collieries know full well that there are in most of them pretty extensive accumulations, and this cannot be prevented without some very sweeping measure being adopted; but those dangerous mixtures are generally kept pretty secure under lock and key. They do, however, sometimes escape out, and get on to main roads, and shot firing, always a dangerous practice in a fiery mine, has, without doubt, brought many to grief. If the results of the experiments of Mr. Galloway should prove that an explosion may occur by concussion when a lamp is placed in an explosive mixture at a distance from the point where the shot was fired this ought to go far to induce managers to abolish shot firing entirely in all fiery mines, if that is possible.

To build up a scientific theory on the result of a coroner's inquest, or the evidence given by any witness at such an enquiry, appears to us to be castle-building on a foundation much less substantial than even the air. We do not make any imputations on either the coroner, jury, or witnesses, but it is evident that most of the statements made there are simply *ex parte*; there is no cross-examination, and, of course, no means of getting at the real narrow facts of the case. For instance, here is a case where a shot is fired, and an explosion of a very serious kind occurs nearly at the same time, but the point where the explosion occurs is at a great distance from the point where the shot is fired, and it is clearly shown that there is no connection between the two occurrences. Well, at the point where the explosion occurred naked lights were used; and in order to account for the explosion, we must have an explosive atmosphere. We may call it an accumulation, or a vitiated current of air, or what we like, but surely we are bound by plain common sense to assume that the air was foul at that point. Yet an important witness says that "It was his impression that there had been no accumulation of gas there." This really ought to be taken for just what it is worth, and no more. It is quite possible that a witness may try a district for gas, and find no place where the gas will fire the lamp, and yet the air there may be vitiated, and not far removed from the explosive point, and in that case a change for the worst may have taken place when shots are fired some time afterwards, and the flame from the shot (a blown-out shot, say) may ignite the gas.

If we suppose that the air is vitiated, and nearly at the firing point, the concussion caused by the shot may have some effect in collect-

ing the materials for an explosion, or may force the flame through the gauze of a lamp when the gas is already ignited inside of it; but in those cases all the important rules established for the guidance of colliery managers are broken before the explosion becomes possible. When the air is in a proper state for miners to work there can be no danger from shot firing; but if the air is at all vitiated or mixed, which will happen in the best work, sometimes, then shot firing ought to be as strictly prohibited as working with naked lights. That is the only safe course to pursue.

M. E.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, April 1.

WIRE-ROPE TRAMWAYS.

SIR,—I observe with reference to the Eberhardt and Aurora Mines that some trouble has been caused by the breakage of the rope of the wire tramway, and that another effort to use it is to be made. I do not know whether the carrying rope is in this case fixed or movable; but I have observed that in both cases errors are sometimes permitted to exist which could readily be removed. Where one rope is used for both traction and carrying, a very general fault is that the rope is used in too long lengths, for, whatever may be the theory of the matter, there is no question that in practice one long rope breaks more frequently than two short ones. How this happens I cannot tell, but I know that in the case where a five-mile rope had given much trouble, the very same rope cut in two and worked from the middle (of course the engine had to be removed, though, as it was only a portable one, that gave but little trouble), it long continued to work well without accident, and may be working now for all I know.

When the carrying rope and tow rope are used the difficulty seems to arise from another cause—the sag of the carrying rope, which, although stronger than the tow rope, is really broken thereby. The cause appears to me to be that when the load has reached the bottom of the sag, the tow rope continuing to pull in the same direction as before, brings the load suddenly against the carrying rope, and causes a certain vibration and fatiguing of the rope, which being repeated each time a load passes ultimately breaks the carrying rope. The tow rope no doubt breaks as frequently, but as the evil is quickly repaired but little notice of it is taken. Now, to get rid of the sag is not very easy when long distances have to be traversed, but where it is convenient to introduce rigid portions on the line, the difficulty can be easily overcome. In this case the line between the first and second, sixth and seventh, eleventh and twelfth posts, and so on, should be formed of T-iron of sufficient strength, and these pairs of posts may, if necessary, be placed closer together. The carrying rope is then stretched in the usual manner, but passed on the under side of the T-iron, and the sag may afterwards be pulled out of the rope by introducing screw struts between the under side of the T-iron and the rope, so that the former shall form the upper and the latter the lower chord, as it were, of a triangular girder. The successive introduction of these struts as the rope elongates keeps the line always in good order, and makes it much more durable, since the wear and tear in carrying the same loads is much reduced. The introduction of these rigid lengths is of course more costly than using one tightening apparatus, but it appears to me impracticable to pull the sag out of a long rope from any one single point.

Camborne, April 2.

H. J. B.

MINES AND MINING.

SIR,—I have selected the above heading for a letter, which I hope you will favour me by inserting in your columns, for the purpose of drawing attention to the scope and spirit of various communications which have lately appeared in your valuable paper in connection with mining subjects. Of course you give opportunity, with your customary liberality, for the ventilation of all opinions connected with geology, mineralogy, and practical mining, and for the expression of opinion in whatever terms employed. It appears to me that notions are sometimes thus conveyed which require to be controverted, and that very often there is a vagueness and inaccuracy of language concerning "mines and mining" calculated to mislead, or, at all events, which affords no information whatever.

I am especially desirous of bringing under your notice how strongly incumbent it is upon mining agents and captains of mines in Cornwall, Devon, and Wales to repudiate the distortions of their intelligent reports by the practice of interested persons cutting from them a paragraph here and there, or a particular form of expression, to subserve their own purposes, even if those purposes be not selfish and unjust, which they certainly not infrequently are.

It will, perhaps, be as fair a way as I can promote this discussion if I put a series of questions, suggestive of the various particulars, or some of them, in which such conduct justly forms subject for complaint:—

1.—Can any man but a practical miner give a safe and sure general opinion of a piece of metalliferous country, the condition of a mine, the character of the ore, and the probable prospects of the enterprise? It would be about as wise to expect the like as to ask a "tailor in Tooley-street" to pronounce a judgment upon the last new iron steamer built by Mr. Laird, at Birkenhead; or a gentleman about town, who never did anything or knew anything practical, and probably never will, to give a chemical analysis. Yet you know, Sir, and personally deplore it, that "articles" are written which, without much play upon words, may be described as "indefinite articles;" and prospectuses prepared by persons whose rashness in undertaking the like reminds one of the Irishman who, when asked if he could play the violin, replied he did not know, for he had never tried, but was willing to make the experiment—only that Paddy's frolic had a dash of fun and wit in it; but the performances of which I complain are too serious for trifling, as many an honest investor knows to his cost. It is time that an end were put in mining matters to non-professional and non-practical judgments, whether they issue from a newspaper office or a City mercantile chamber.

2.—I ask, can anyone but a practical miner give the value of an end, rise, or sink, and the price to be paid for working them? A real miner can form a judgment at once; or, if there be any difficulty in doing so, arising from peculiar circumstances, he knows how to take the proper measures to solve it. Literally a practical miner tans the rock, and at once perceives where he is.

3.—Can anyone but a practical miner give particulars of the cost of raising, dressing, and making marketable the ore to be brought up from a tin, copper, or lead mine? No one inexperienced in

[For remainder of Original Correspondence see to-day's Journal.]

5. 1873

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MERCANTILE DIRECTORY.—The new edition of Street's "Indian Colonial Mercantile Directory" has just been issued, and as the time has already obtained a high reputation both for completeness and accuracy amongst all engaged in commercial business with the dependencies of England, it will be scarcely necessary to say more than that the same amount of care in its correction appears to have been exercised as in previous years; alteration in addresses of our own subscribers in Canada and Australia having been duly made, and where we have only received notice of change within the last few mails. The work cannot fail to prove extremely useful to all doing business with India or the British colonies. The various steam routes to the places treated of, with the rates of fares and charges, and the facilities offered by the several companies, and enabling them easily to select the most advantageous course for their purpose. All the names of agents to each of the places named, so that the merchant is enabled to apply, where any particular town or city. Full particulars as to the principal trade in which the trade of each place chiefly consists, so that merchants and the articles (guided by the customs tariffs given) with regard to shipping, and what sort of goods would be likely to prove most profitable. An important addition has been made in the present volume, by giving the names of the Government officers in each town. The amount of time and labour expended upon the preparation of it must have been enormous, but the publishers (Mr. Messrs. Street, Brothers, of Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn) must have made themselves that the labour has been well rewarded by the excel-

how to invest. A special edition of the *Capitalists' Guide*, by E. J. Barrett (published by the author, Great St. Helens), has just been issued, and contains a large amount of valuable information written in a clever and telling style. He points out that the exorbitant prices of iron and coal are not likely to be long continuance, and that more moderate prices will be not less remunerative to the coal and iron masters. Ample reference is made to Home Government Securities, Colonial Government Securities, and to the various Foreign Stocks, such as the English market, including Sweden and Norway, Danubian Principalities, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Greece, Japan, United States of America, South Africa, Denmark, Holland, Hungary, China, Costa Rica, Peru, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, Brazil, Panama, Guatemala, Honduras, and San Domingo, the chapter on the New Granada, closed by a account of Repudiated Loans. Railway Securities are especially covered, and there are also chapters on Telegraphs, and on British and Foreign Stocks, of which Mr. Bartlett pays special attention. The book altogether comprises of more than a hundred pages, and of convenient size; it will be found, as it deserves, a large number of readers.

the "Coal Committee" of the House of Commons, from the energies of which great results were anticipated in some quarters. When taking evidence on Monday and Thursday. The terms of reference to this committee, however, are so large, so vague, and, perhaps, so difficult to tabulate that the delay and indecision which characterised its first proceedings will be sufficiently excused. The action of the committee itself is, perhaps, unexceptionable. We noted the names a fortnight ago, and since then there has been nothing, except that Mr. Elliot, M.P., for Durham, has been substituted for Mr. J. S. Hardy, M.P. for Rye, one of the chief members of the famous Lowmoor Iron Company, and brother to Mr. Gathorne Hardy. At the first sitting (as we stated last week) the only witness examined was Mr. RICHARD MEADE, Assistant Keeper of Mining Records at Jermyn-street, who, in the absence of Mr. Hunt, represented that department. He laid before the Committee statistics as to the number of collieries at work, and the coal raised at each in the years severally of 1867 to 1872. He gave also some interesting details as to the coal consumed in various manufactures, the amount exported, and quantity consumed within the metropolitan area, &c. The figures in the earlier years were taken from official documents, but those relating to 1872 are estimates, which were confirmed by the committee on the perspicacity and judgment with which these details were crunched.

Mr. BAKER, Inspector South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire, on the last hand, attributed the high prices in his district to the extra demand for iron, and to the fact that in a great many collieries they were working the thinne seams, from which the output was smaller. He felt no doubt but that the increase had led to spasmodic and irregular working, which, of course, was at a very dangerous rate.

On Monday and Thursday in the past week the following iron districts were examined:—Mr. F. N. Wardell, for Yorkshire; Mr. T. Evans, for Derbyshire, Nottingham, and Leicestershire; Mr. T. Wynne, for Cheshire, Lancashire, and North Staffordshire; Mr. W. H. South, for North Staffordshire and Northumberland; Mr. W. Southern, for South Durham; and Mr. Wales, for South Wales. They all agreed that the output per man per annum was less last year than previous years. Taking the two years (1871 and 1872) the decrease was as follows:—Yorkshire, from 331 to 285 tons; Derbyshire, &c., 297 to 271 tons; Cheshire, &c., 290 to 263 tons; North Durham, &c., 417 to 333 tons; South Durham, 417 to 308 tons; South Wales, 314 to 263 tons. The high price of the coal was attributed to the witnesses to the fact that the output was less, and at the same time a greater demand. Mr. Thomas Wynne said the great difficulty was that the mines in his district were shut up by water. There was pumping machinery sufficient to meet the emergency, but the whole cost had hitherto fallen upon a small number of collieries, who could no longer afford to drain their neighbours' mines when they were working their own, and so had been obliged to give up altogether. He estimated the loss of output per annum at 1,500,000 tons from this cause. He thought that complete compensation should be resorted to, and that the expense should be borne *pro rata* with the benefit.

PEAT FUEL.—The high price of coals in North Devon is a serious burden to manufacturers, and in the working of mines. This is leading to an inquiry into the practical value of peat fuel as compared with coal, and if the latter keeps for many months longer we shall probably see peat fuel generally used. Not only is a large portion of Dartmoor a series of bogs, rich in peat, but on Exmoor there are thousands of acres of bog land capable of yielding a plentiful supply of rich peat fuel.

Registered under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.
Capital £50,000, in 10,000 shares of £5 each,
All fully-paid, and without further liability,
Of which only 2600 can now be offered to the public, the remainder having been
previously subscribed for by 68 shareholders.

HENRY FRANCIS WHITEFIELD, Esq., St. Columb, Cornwall.
Capt. THOMAS PARKYN, Roche, St. Austell, Cornwall.
WILLIAM JAMES THOMPSON, Esq., St. Germans Road, Catford
 Bridge, Kent.

This present limited liability company has been formed for the purpose of taking over, with the object of more extensive development, the mineral property known as Wheel Mary Tin Mine, lately having been worked by a small cost-book company.

The cost-book company was formed about nine months since, and divided into 10,000 parts or shares, for the purpose of working a rich vein of tin, which was discovered in a clay pit, known as the Plexy lode, and which produced from assay 100 lbs. of tin to the ton of stuff, and is now producing as much as 112 lbs. per ton. The average quantity of tin to pay for working is about 10 lbs. to the ton.

The mine has been thoroughly inspected and reported on by the undermentioned practical miners, viz.—Capt. Wm. Tregay, manager of Pebl-an-drea Mines, Redruth; Capt. James Pope, of Redruth; Capt. R. H. Williams, C.E., manager of Charleston United Mines, St. Austell; Capt. Wm. Hancock, manager of Old Trecourt Mine, Wadebridge; Capt. B. Symons, manager of Castle-an-Dinas Mine, St. Columb; Capt. Geo. Stephens, manager of Belowda Beacon Mine, St. Columb; all of whom concur as to the value of the property.

The directors are all thoroughly acquainted with the property, and Capt. Parkyn, to whom great credit is due for the discovery of the lodes, has consented to continue the management of the mine.

The directors invite the attention to the reports accompanying the prospectus, and an early application for shares. All shares will be allotted in the order of application.

The mine is very extensive, being nearly a mile square, and the lodes run through the entire set, by which it can be calculated that immense profits are likely to follow the energetic development of the property.

Prospectuses containing detailed reports may be obtained at the offices of the company, 165, Strand, London.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid the sum of £ _____, being the full amount per share on _____ shares of £5 each in the above company, I hereby request you to allot me that number, and I agree to accept such shares, or any less number which you may allot me, and I hereby authorise you to insert my name on the register of members for the number of shares allotted to me.

Christian and surname in full

Capital £200,000, in 40,000 shares of £5 each,
Of which 27,000 shares are taken by the vendors in part payment—viz.:
14,000 shares with a liability of 10s. a share, and 13,000 fully paid, the remaining
shares will be reserved for the debenture holders, if they elect to take

First Issue.—Debenture bonds for £50,000, bearing interest at £15 per cent., which the vendors are willing to take £23,000 (residue of purchase-money) as part payment, leaving £17,000 for working capital, which latter sum is now offered to the public.
One fourth on deposit, and one-fourth on allotment: the residue by two equal

OFFICES,—79, KING WILLIAM STREET, E. C.
 PROSPECTUS.
 This company is formed for the purchase and taking over certain valuable mining properties, including a 20-stamp mill and Stetefeldt furnace belonging to the Pin Company, which have cost £20,000 (and would now, it is estimated, cost near

all situate in Nevada, U.S. The greater portion of the property is held under United States Patents, and has been in the possession of the vendors for about twenty years; the title is, therefore, considered to be indefeasible. The mines consist of lead and silver lodes, with an aggregate extent of more than 15,000 ft. in length. These mines have been worked, and considerable quantities of ore taken on. The vendors recently spent about £400 on one lode, and, according to the superintending engineer, the result of the

The vendors, instead of taking cash payment, are willing to receive \$23,000 debenture bonds, and the residue of the purchase money as follows:—

Fully paid-up shares	13,000
.....	10,000

The prospectus contains extracts from the letters of the gentleman who has been in charge of the operations at the mines.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

THE BASYE CONSOLIDATED SILVER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED)
To the directors of the Basye Consolidated Silver Mining Company (Limited)
GENTLEMEN,—I beg to apply for an allotment of £ in debenture bonds
in the Basye Consolidated Silver Mining Company (Limited), and I have paid
your bankers the sum of £ , being one-fourth part of the amount of

Address

Description

Date Signature

If not convenient to make the deposit with the bankers of the company, this form may be sent by post to the secretary, with cross cheques made payable to him, in which case the bankers' receipt will be returned to the applicant.

(LIMITED), ISLE OF MAN.
Registered under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.
Capital £30,000, in 15,000 shares of £2 each.
Payment on application 5s. per share, and on allotment 5s. Calls to be made
at intervals of not less than three months.

W. CAMERON BATHE, Esq., Sussex-place, Regent's Park,
N.W.; and Lloyd's, E.C.
C. A. STRONG, Esq., The Willies, Cuckfield, Sussex.
W. WILDE, Esq., Woodboro' Lodge, Abbey-road, N.W.
A. R. WORMALD, Esq., 26, Moorgate-street, E.C.

This company is formed to acquire and develop very valuable silver lead mining properties in the Isle of Man—a locality well known for its ore-bearing qualities, in evidence of which may be mentioned the large dividends paid and the premiums realised on the shares in the Foxdale and Great Laxey Mines, the present quotations, being respectively £30 to £35 on £25 paid; £16 to £17 on £4 paid.

GREAT TIN WORKS ASSOCIATION
(LIMITED).
Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1962 and 1967.
Capital £25,000 in 25,000 shares of £1 each.

£0	2	6	to be paid on application.
0	7	6	on allotment.
0	5	0	three months after allotment.
0	5	0	six months after allotment.
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£1	0	0	when all liability will cease.

CHARLES H. DASHWOOD, Esq., Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
Capt. T. ARCHIBALD DAVIS, Burton Crescent, Tavistock Square,
W.C., Director of the British Guardian Assurance Company.
Capt. G. J. HAMILTON, Broxbourne, Herts; Chairman, West Esgair
Lle Mining Company (Limited)

Messrs. GRIFFITH and BROWNLOW, 34, Bedford Row, W.C.
BROKER.
E. CAVENDISH TAHOURDIN, Esq., 13 and 14, Cornhill, E.C.; and
49, Piccadilly Circus, W.
SECRETARY—D. FORREST, Esq.
OFFICES,—164, GRESHAM HOUSE, E.C.

This company has been formed for the purpose of purchasing and working, upon an extensive scale, a valuable tin-bearing property, situated in the parish of Germoe in the county of Cornwall, held under a lease for 21 years, at a dead rent of £50 per annum, merging into a royalty of 1-20th.

The sett is situated in the heart of the best tin-producing district in Cornwall and is surrounded by many of the largest dividend-paying mines in the county. Through this sett, very large quantities of tin are sent to Great Britain and abroad.

and highly congenial for the production of mineral. The sett lies at the foot of Trezgonning Granite Hill, so that it is immediately upon the junction of the hills with the granite. In this formation of ground the celebrated lodes of Great Wheal Vor, and Wheal Metal have proved so prolific, and are still producing such large quantities of tin; placing the district in the front rank as a great tin-producing centre.

The late owners have been working shallow on the back of some of the lodges near the shaft, and have made returns therefrom to a considerable amount. The deepest point of operation was not more than 10 fathoms from surface. Want of adequate machinery alone prevented them from prosecuting their operations to death. Upon this and kindred points the report of Capt. Brown, the agent of the

	Mines.	Outlay.	Dividends.
Botallack	218,250	2112,050	
Carn Brea	33,000	280,500	
Dolcoath	48,137	333,835	
East Basset	18,941	67,512	
Providence	115,580	137,107	
St. Just Consols	16,505	461,070	

Wheal Basset	2,624	323,800
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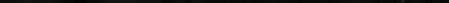
Thus we see that on a capital invested of £230,605 dividends amounting £3,207,940 have been paid. These represent only the profits of a very recent period. The Great Wheal Vor Mine, in the immediate vicinity of this sett, has yielded enormous profits when tin was at about half its present value. The profits of Gre Work must have been far beyond this amount, while the outlay was very small.

The directors intend to produce this prospectus to the public with confidence. The sum of £12,500, of which the vendors have agreed to accept £10,000 in fully-paid shares, compared with the working capital (£12,500) will contrast favourably with the enormous premiums which have of late been exacted for mining properties both at home and abroad.

This mine will be worked with the strictest economy, compatible with a vigorous development of its mineral resources, while, at the same time, the directors

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association lie for inspection at the offices of the solicitors of the company.

By J. WILLIAMS, Commission Agent.
London: Published at the MINING JOURNAL Office, 25, Fleet-street, London;
And to be had of all Booksellers.



ROCK DRILLING MACHINERY.



Brydon, Davidson, and Warrington's
Patent.

References, particulars,
Estimates, &c.,
Sent on application.

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Secures to its customers the best known machinery, as the Firm is entirely impartial in its adoption of any particular style of machines.

THE "POWER JUMPER"

Is recommended to the public on account of its qualities, which are the following. It is—

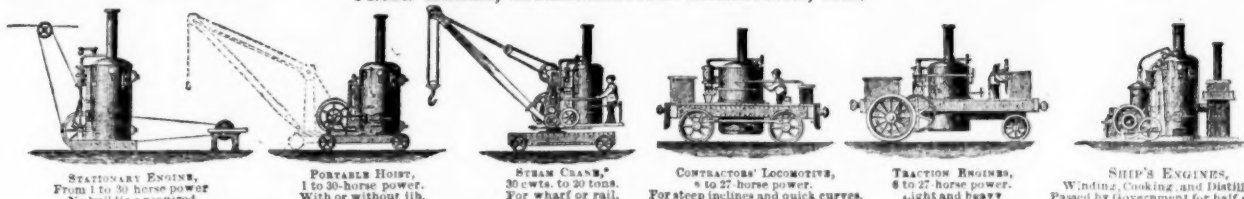
**CHEAPER,
SIMPLER,
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SHORTER,
THAN ANY OTHER.
COMPARISON INVITED.**

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**BURLEIGH DRILLS
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Light and heavy.

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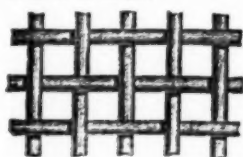
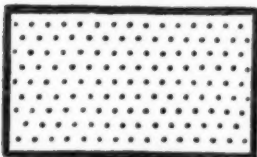
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WORKS: MILLWALL, POPLAR; and ERITH, KENT

JULY 5, 1873.]

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Any labourer can work it, and it does not get out of order. It may be worked either by air or steam power, at will, without any alteration of the mechanism.

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No part of the mechanism is exposed; it is all enclosed within the cylinder—so there is no risk of its being broken.

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In hard rock, like granite, gneiss, ironstone, quartz, the Tunnel Drill will progress at the incredible rate of 6 inches to 12 inches per minute. These machines can bore holes from 1 inch up to 5 inches in diameter, and, on an average, will go through 120 feet of rock per day—making 40 holes each from 2 to 3 feet deep. The drill can be used at any angle, and in any direction, and will drill and clear itself to any depth up to 20 feet.

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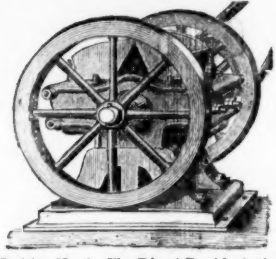
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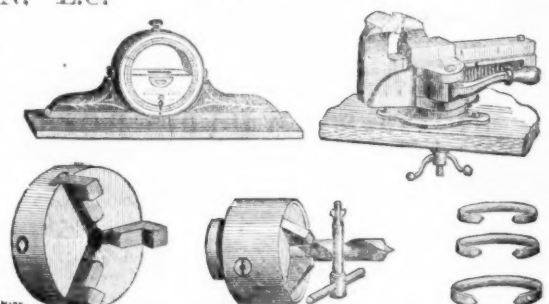
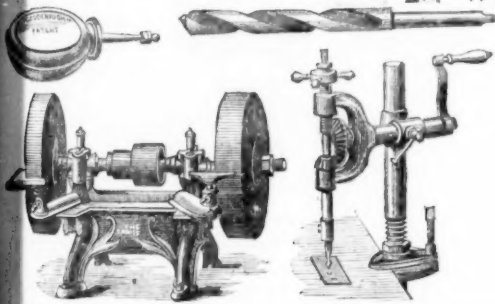
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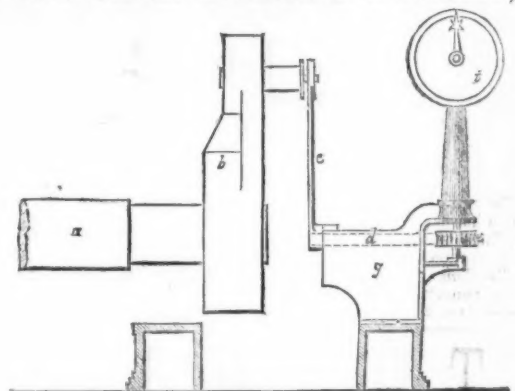
BRASS FOUNDERS, COPPERSMITHS, & GAS METER MANUFACTURERS,

The PEPPER MILL BRASS FOUNDRY COMPANY beg respectfully to invite attention to their IMPROVED SELF-REGISTERING COLLIERY WINDING INDICATOR, which, in addition to its ordinary use of indicating the position of the load in the shaft, registers the number of windings, thus enabling the manager at a glance, and at any moment, to check the return of the banksman or tallyman, by reading off from the dial the number of windings for any stated time.

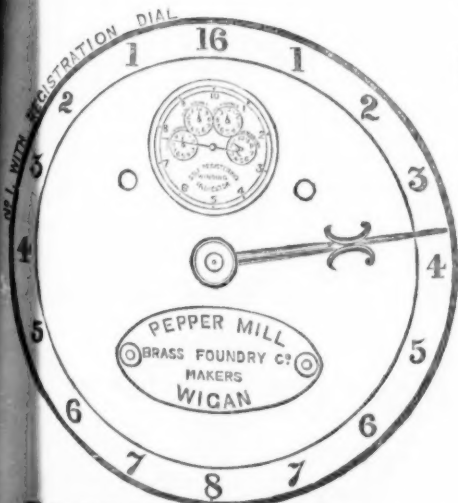
This Indicator is especially adapted for Water Winding or Pumping. Its indications cannot possibly be tampered with, and unerringly show the number of windings or strokes for any stated period, so that it will at once be seen whether or not the person in charge has been fully discharging his duty.

These Winding Indicators are supplied either with or without the Self-registration Dial.

The Pepper Mill Brass Foundry Company will be glad to furnish, on application, sets of drawings illustrative of the simplest and cheapest mode of attaching their indicators to engines of various constructions, either vertical or horizontal.

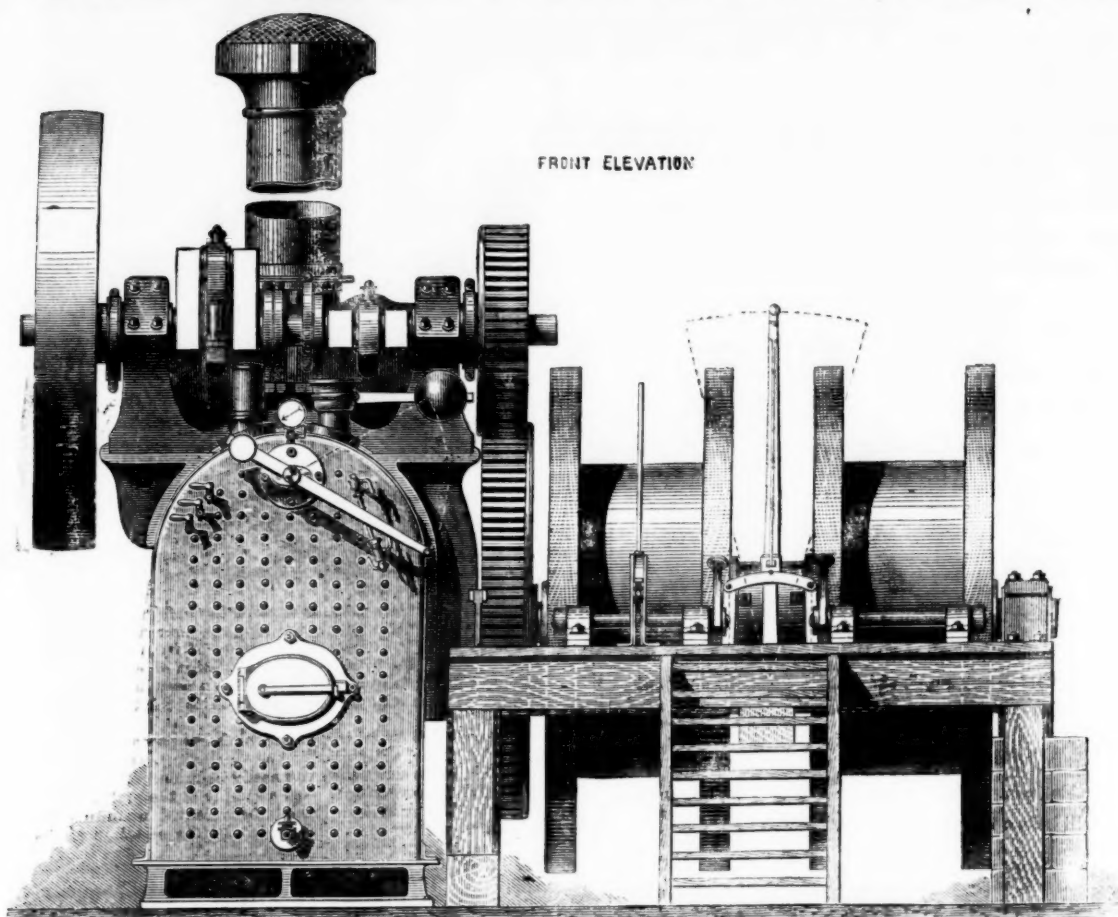


One mode of attaching Indicator to horizontal engine.



These Indicators have been supplied to most of the principal Collieries in Lancashire, including Wigan Coal and Iron Co. (Limited); Ince Hall Coal and Iron Co. (Limited); Messrs. Jonathan Blundell and Son; John Grant Morris, Esq.; Messrs. Pearson and Knowles; Messrs. Andrew Knowles and Sons; Cammock and Rugeley; Mostyn Coal and Iron Co.; Messrs. Pilkington Bros., St. Helens.

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WITH
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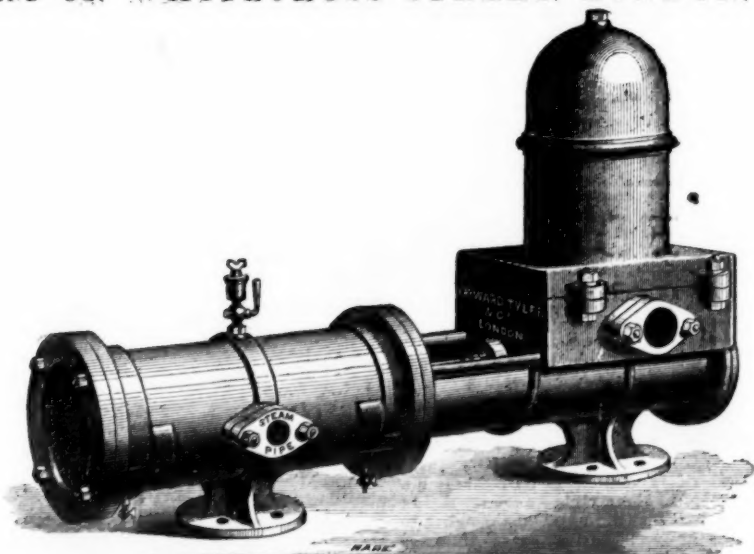
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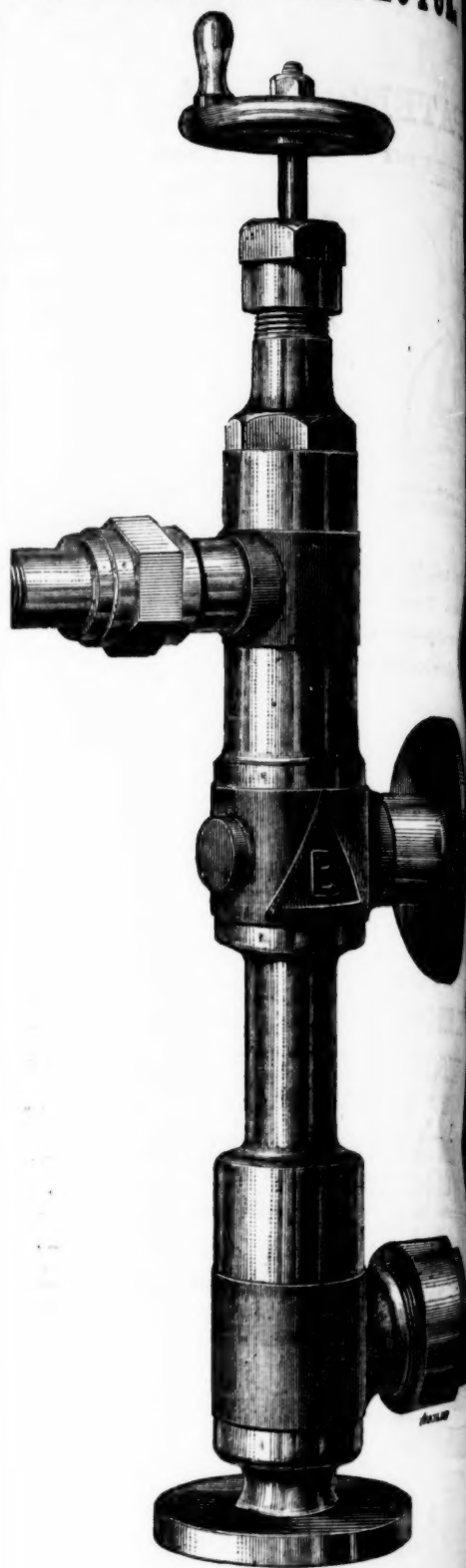


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